SUBJECT No. 75.

Opening dispensaries in two or three places in each taluk.

Mr. Veere Gowda, Dodballapur Taluk.

Mr. Veere Gowda.—The absence of medical help in villages is keenly felt and arrangements may kindly be made to open dispensaries in two or three places in each taluk with a midwife for each of them.

First Member of Council.—We have dispensaries in municipal areas in the Malnad. If applications are received for the opening of new dispensaries, they will be referred to the District Board, and if they are willing to give contributions, the applications will be considered favourably by Government.

Mr. Veere Gowda.—I am raising a general question. I would like to know whether the Government is willing to contribute. I was also a member of the District Board. If the Government is prepared to contribute, the District Board will be willing to share their portion of the cost.

First Member of Council.—A general rule cannot be laid down. If particular instances are brought to the notice of Government, they will be referred to concerned District Boards and if they are willing to give contributions, Government will be glad to render necessary help in the matter.

Dewan.—Provision is made in the Budget for the opening of four more dispensaries during the current year.

Mr. Karnick Krishna Murthi Rao.—The District Board of Bangalore is paying for the Unani and Ayurvedic Dispensaries. The District Boards certainly do not lag behind in this matter. The English systems of medicines are not within easy reach of the village people. Government do not give any encouragement to local Pandits.

Dewan.—This will be considered along with the question of re-organization of the Ayurvedic system of medicine when the finances improve. For the present the progress must necessarily be slow.

SUBJECT No. 76.

Improvement of Village Sanitation.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao, Kadur District Board.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao.—A slight improvement in village sanitation was perceptible some years back, but now it is entirely neglected. Rules must be framed to compel the villagers to keep their houses and premises clean. Wherever we go we find the villages in most insanitary and unclean condition. As a result of this, plague, relapsing fever, malaria, and various other new diseases rage everywhere. The *holegeries* are very dirty and they require improvement badly. It is better to shift them to a different locality and assign separate places for depositing dirt, rubbish, etc. Government have provided Rs. 20,000 for the improvement of village sanitation and at this rate, each taluk which consists of almost 350 villages cannot get even one pie.

First Member of Council.—Government will be prepared to consider any rules that you may send up and to lend assistance, if necessary. The improvement of the village sanitation is within the purview of the District and Taluk Boards and with the grant the Government has given they must be able to do what they can. Concrete proposals should be made by the people and sent to the Taluk and District Boards for consideration. Of the last year's grant, not even one-fourth has been spent. If you send some concrete proposals, they will be considered.

Mr. B. Sreenivasiengar.—The Village Sanitation Rules apply only to village sites. They should be modified so as to be applicable to the entire area of the village.

First Member of Council.—The revision of the Sanitation Rules is under the consideration of Government.

Mr. H. Krishna Sastry.—Government must give at least one lakh of rupees. Sanitary Inspectors must devote more attention to sanitation.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao.—The villagers must be made to give half a day's work in a week free for village sanitation.

Mr. S. Venkatesiah.—The District Board and the District Officers should take interest in this matter and get the village officials to have the works attended to and completed satisfactorily. The villagers will work with earnestness, if Government is prepared to give a liberal grant. Then only real improvement is possible.

Dewan.—This will be noted. I shall consider the rules of Sanitation in villages. Progress in sanitation in villages can be effected only slowly.

SUBJECT NO. 77.

Malnad Improvement.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao, Kadur District Board.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao.—The deterioration of the malnad parts is due to various causes, the chief of which is the low economic condition of the people. Most of the people in the malnad suffer from enlarged spleen and malaria. Any amount of money spent in administering quinine will not improve the people. Their condition is due mostly to their poverty. To remedy this, Government should acquire lands by payment of compensation if necessary and grant them to the poor people at the rate of at least 5 acres per individual to enable them to meet their daily wants. This alone, to my mind, can improve them. Secondly, the people are living in houses built in the low lying areas. This is not good to their health and they should be shifted to the high lands where they should build houses and live in them. Investigation should therefore be made on these matters.

Dewan.—You want investigation. I should like to know what kind of investigation it is that you wish to make.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao.—Investigation should be made as to whether lands are under cultivation or not, and where they are not cultivated, they should be given to poor people for cultivation.

Mr. H. Krishna Sastry.—Lakhs of rupees had already been spent for this purpose and investigations were made.

Mr. C. Vasudeva Rao.—People in the malnad suffer from one chief drawback and that is the paddy they are able to get from their lands is taken away by people coming from Kanara and other outlying places on payment of high prices and thus the people are left without anything for their sustenance. Attempts should be made to prevent this wholesale export of paddy and to ensure that, at least, a quantity sufficient for the annual maintenance of the people is kept within the country. Railway facilities should be extended to the interior parts of the malnad to enable food grains from productive areas being taken to the far off outlying corners of villages.